The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII—NO. 2393. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Adelaide, the Weser and the Hermann.

The Austrian and French Declarations of War.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO.

The Belligerents Within a Day's March of Each Other.

FINANCIAL RESORTS OF AUSTRIA.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY.

A General War Apparently Inevitable.

PRUSSIA COMPLETING HER WAR FOOTING.

WRECK OF THE PACKET-SHIP POMONA.

State of the Money and Produce Markets.

The screw steamship *Adelaide*, of the Galway Line, from Galway on the evening of April 30, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.

The screw steamship *Weser*, Captain Gaertjen, of the Bremen Line, and screw-steamship *Borussia*, Captain Thaeteaens, of the Hamburgh Line, both from Southampton, on the 3d inst., arrived here in the afternoon of yesterday.

The advices furnished by these arrivals are three days later than those previously received. They contain intelligence of the utmost importance.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool May 2.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Passage of the Ticino—The Palace of Stupinigi—Advance upon Casale—Rapid Mustering of French and Sardinian Troops—The Preparations of Piedmont—An English View of the Situation—Declarations of War—The First Military Movements of the War—The Austrian Invasion of Piedmont, &c., &c.

The details of the earlier movements of the belligerent armies, as they approach each other on the plains of Piedmont, are thus far exclusively derived from telegraphic dispatches, which, to complete the representation of the opening scenes of the drama, we give in their entirety, as received.

Vienna, Thursday, April 28.

News from the seat of war must be received with considerable reserve, but there is reason to believe that four divisions commenced operations yesterday—One division, under General Baron Zobel, probably advanced from Piacenza, and another, under General von Benedek, probably crossed the Ticino at Pavia, General von Durando, who is but a General of Brigade, led a division—the vanguard—across the bridge of Buffalora, and met with little or no resistance. The division under General Baron Reischach probably crossed the Ticino by means of a pontoon bridge. The first troops that entered Sardinia were the 10th battalion of Jägers and the Austrian regiment of the line Archduke Stephen. Not above 20,000 men are now in Sardinia, but very many more will soon be at the front. Count Kinsky, who is chief of General Gyulai's staff, is supposed that Casale will be occupied.

Turin, Thursday, April 28.

All dispatches coming *via* Genoa suffer a delay of one or two days.

The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont.

A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

The Austrians have concentrated their force in the Scala, but no encounter has yet taken place. No movement has yet been made by the Austrians on the right bank of the river Po.

Paris, Monday, May 2.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following telegram:—

Turin, Sunday Evening.

The King left this morning to take the command of the army.

Yesterday evening an inconsiderable Austrian force occupied Novara.

Turin, Friday, April 29.

Generals Canrobert and Niel have arrived here, and have gone to join the King.

The disembarcation of French troops at Genoa continues.

A considerable part of the Division of the Alps has or camped at Susa, in Piedmont.

The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by an Austrian Commissioner Extraordinary.

Turin, Sunday Evening.

The following official bulletin has been published:

"Two thousand Austrians occupy Mortara, and 400 Infantry and 50 cavalry Novara.

No movement has been made towards Vercelli.

The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Piacenza, and proclaimed a state of siege. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

Gen. Bonar died on Saturday last at Susa, of an attack of apoplexy."

Turin, Friday, April 29—11 P. M.

The Austrians crossed the frontier this afternoon in small numbers. They are expected in force to-morrow morning.

Fifteen thousand Imperial Guards land to-night, making 40,000 French at Genoa.

The force at Susa is increasing fast.

Turin, Saturday, April 30.

An official bulletin confirms the fact of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians yesterday morning at several points, but no further advance on the Sardinian territory was made during the night. Yesterday the King, accompanied by the French Generals Canrobert and Niel, visited the line of the river Dora.

Turin, Saturday, April 30, 3.30 P. M.

According to intelligence received here the Austrian troops which had been concentrated at Pavia, in Lombardy, entered the Piedmontese territory yesterday in three bodies; one body, as it appears, passing through Gravellona, to the south-east of Novara a second, taking the road through Abbiate Grasso; penetrated during the night to Cassle; and a third disembarked this morning at Sizen and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore.

London, April 30, 3:54 P. M.

A Telegram dated at Paris at 10 o'clock this day says: The Austrians have passed the Ticino, and have commenced hostilities. This is official.

Vienna, Friday Evening.

"In all probability there was a sharp action at the Tete-de-Pont of Buffalora yesterday.

It is reported that the Austrians, after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet.

It is said that Mortara had been taken to-day."

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office May 1:—

Vienna, Sunday, May 1.

"The Austrians have occupied Intra, Pallanza, and Arona, on the Lago Maggiore, the Sardinians retreating on their approach. The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians."

Turin, Saturday, 5.30 P. M.

"The *corps d'armée* which entered Piedmont by Gravellona consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon. At 11.30 this morning the advanced posts were at Vespolate, in the province of Novara, and a still more numerous *corps d'armée* is on its march from Vigevano for Mortara.

[The Gravellona above referred to is not the Gravellona near the Lago Maggiore, but a small town of the same name between Vigevano and Vespolate.]

Turin, Saturday Evening.

[The following official bulletin has been published:

"The Austrians, who were concentrated at Pavia, are marching in large bodies towards Mortara. Gen. McMahon has arrived at Genoa. Troops have quitted Genoa *en route* for Alessandria."

Turin, May 1—9:30.

There is a considerable movement of troops to Alessandria; the King has gone to take the command. The Austrians are at Novara in force, and also at Pavia.

The French infantry and artillery continue to arrive. *No decisive movement* has yet been made.

Turin, Sunday, May 1.

An official bulletin just published states that the King and his staff left this morning to take the command of the army. Yesterday evening the Austrians occupied Novara, and then made a further advance towards Vercelli. The French troops left Turin this morning for Alessandria. Other troops have arrived from France, with two batteries.

Rome, Saturday, April 30.

The Austrians occupied Isola and Pallanza, on the Lago Maggiore, yesterday, and cut the telegraph wires communicating with Switzerland. Hostilities have commenced at Novara.

The Austrians have seized several Sardinian vessels on the Lago Maggiore.

Berne, Saturday, April 30.

According to official advices just received here, the Austrians, after having crossed the Ticino yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., commenced hostilities in the evening.

[Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

Turin, April 27, 1859.

Alessandria has all the appearance of a place expecting an early attack. On the side on which the Austrians might be looked for the walls are manned by infantry resting on their arms; the artillerymen are at their guns, and all in readiness to receive an enemy, while in the *places d'armes*, in rear of the ramparts, are reserves of infantry and batteries of artillery. Generals and Staff officers are met on all sides, making their rounds and visiting the works. There are a great many guns upon the ramparts, and at some of the angles they are planted very thickly. A minute inspection of the fortifications is impossible, owing to the standing orders; I was assured that even officers were not allowed upon the ramparts, except when on duty there. On emerging from the *enceinte* a difficulty is opposed to external survey in the shape of boards, enjoining all persons not employed in the works to keep to the high road. Seen from the outside, the ramparts, with their range of leveled guns and line of soldiers' heads, have a most warlike appearance. No sign, as yet, however, of the Austrians. One of the first things I heard on arriving at Alessandria was that they were to form at Vigevano and Mortara, and that a cannonade had been heard the previous day. The cannonade seems to have been the salute of the French vessels that had rescued Genoa with troops; and the advance of the Austrians, according to the best accounts I can obtain, was limited, up to yesterday evening, to a slight reconnoissance, in which very few troops were employed. The forces in Alessandria are variously estimated. I heard them stated as high as 45,000 men, but should think half that number to be nearer the mark. The place swarms with soldiers, and it is really impossible to fix their numbers, because changes are frequent. Some had marched out yesterday morning to San Salvadore, between Alessandria and Casale, in a proclamation was posted at the street corners calling upon the National Guard to hold itself in readiness to do duty, as the troops were going to the front to meet the invader. I apprehend the troops will hardly do that until supported by a respectable body of French. On the other hand the Austrians seem in no hurry to push forward. We cannot tell what they may be combining, or at what moment a sudden attack at several points may not be made, but if they intend to profit by the slenderness of the force now before them, and to forestall the arrival of a strong one from France, they have no time to lose. As to their getting to Turin, it appears unlikely, unless the French are much more benighted with their preparations than there is reason to believe. Unless it is to be accounted for by some fresh attempt at negotiation, the apparent remissness of the Austrians is inexplicable. On Tuesday evening, at a quarter past six, Baron Kellersperg and Signor Cesare Balbo, Santa Cacon, the bearers of the summons, left Turin by special train, accompanied to the frontier by Colonel Govone, of the Sardinian Staff. We thought here that the Austrians would have crossed in the night or early yesterday morning, instead of which, up to yesterday evening all they seem to have done is to send out a light cavalry reconnoissance. They must know the ground pretty well from past experience, and their spies ought to have informed them of the positions of the Sardinian army. It is possible that the idea of a dash into Piedmont, if entertained, has been abandoned, and that they mean to wait the arrival of the French, and an opportunity for a battle on a large scale. A first success, however, even a small one, would be a great thing for them, for what the Austrians want is not soldiership or courage, probably not good leaders, but *prestige*.

The communications in this country, in the direction of the Austrian frontier, daily become more limited, owing to military arrangements and to the closing of railway lines; and traveling, beyond certain points, is now impossible. Dating from to-day, private telegraphic messages for the interior are no longer received. The utmost secrecy is observed with regard to the movements of troops, positions occupied, &c., and a sharp eye seems to be kept on strangers. An Englishman several years resident in Piedmont, and two English officers, coming from Lombardy, were arrested within the last 48 hours at Casale, the two latter on the suspicion of being Austrians. They had their passports, and an hour's detention was all the inconvenience they had to suffer; a caution to fair-haired Englishmen of military aspect not to wander about the front at the present moment. *Only yesterday I met one or two Italian acquaintances proceeding* to join General Ulloa's legion, the Chasseurs of the Apennines, which has a depôt at Acqui. A notice appears in the Turin papers inviting all persons who had applied for commissions in that *corps to present themselves at the office in this capital.* In some of the regiments at Alessandria, and particularly in the Grenadier Brigade, which is considered a sort of crack corps, I noticed a great many of the lately enlisted volunteers from various parts of Italy, most of them very young men, whose slender frames but ill filled out the long and ample surtout of coarse gray cloth. Sitting down to rest in the course of my wanderings, I fell into conversation with three of these, gentlemanly lads, all from Florence, who had been barely two months in the ranks of the Piedmontese army. They evidently found their new profession a desperately hard one, but they showed no flinching, although they would gladly have dispensed with a portion of the very large allowance of drill to which they are daily subjected in order to fit them to stand shoulder to shoulder with their more experienced and less gently nurtured comrades. General Della Marmora is a strict disciplinarian, and if he has been induced, not very willingly, it is said, to admit into the army a large number of the Italian volunteers, he is determined that they shall fare no better than their native conscripts. He may succeed in making good soldiers of them, for they are intelligent and willing, but a sudden entrance upon campaigning will be trying to many of them, and a few forced marches and damp bivouacs will be likely to fill the hospitals. I was amused by the little refinements of their past life which still cling to some of them, and contrast oddly with their coarse, unbecoming uniforms and pipe-clayed belts. One of them, who spoke English well, and had been in England, produced his card case and handed me his visiting card, on which he wrote his regiment and company. Another looked mournfully at his hands, as if rather ashamed of them, and said something about the impossibility of keeping them clean. And I saw another, who was off duty, and who, to judge from his hair, cut to the quick, had just come out of the hands of the regimental barber, pulling on a pair of kid gloves with the air of a man whose fingers had never been used to support a musket but. From what I hear, I should think the Sardinian regular army has now received into its ranks about as many volunteers as will for the present be admitted. At least, if many more are admitted it will hardly improve its efficiency, for the most willing recruits cannot be converted into soldiers by the mere act of putting them into uniform. Volunteers continue to arrive daily. Upwards of a hundred men have just passed my window, coming from the railway; but among most of the arrivals I observe a large proportion of undersized and feeble-looking boys. I have all along considered, however, that the muster of volunteers was to be looked upon rather as a political demonstration than as a valuable accession of military strength.

An English View of the Invasion.

From the London Times, May 2.

How far the invaders have advanced, or what may be their point of concentration, cannot be clearly stated from the materials before us. Where the *tête de pont* at Buffalora was disputed and taken by the bayonet after a sharp action and considerable loss, as was reported at Vienna, or whether there was no resistance, as would rather appear probable from the silence of the telegrams from Turin as to any actual encounter; whether Mortara received or quietly succumbed; whether Novara was occupied without opposition and Vercelli was reached without a contest, are matters of detail that have no important bearing upon the main purport of to-day's news. The invading army of Austria is in full march upon Sardinian soil. On the other hand, the King of Sardinia has put himself at the head of his army and has gone forth to meet the invaders. He has surveyed the line of the Dora, where it is supposed that the Sardinians may, perhaps, make a stand in defence of their capital, and he has gone thence to Alessandria, which must soon be attacked. If the Austrians have a real intention to conquer Piedmont. The French are swarming into the seat of war; the Austrian papers already declare that the neutrality of Savoy has been violated. The Imperial Guard, to the number of 15,000, have arrived at Genoa, and 40,000 French troops have now gathered in that place of strength. When or where these armed men will meet in conflict is entirely a question of strategy; but, so far as any question as to peace or war is concerned, *the English, the Belgians and the French were not more at war upon the plains of Waterloo than are the French, the Sardinians and the Austrians at war on the plains of the Ticino, the Sesia and the Dora.*

We wish that our only disquieting intelligence was from the country where war has already burst forth, and where the nations are contending. There might be then some hope that an alliance upon Turin, and a battle favorable to the Austrian arms, might have the effect of reducing the pretensions of the French and Sardinians, or that a decisive advantage over the Austrian forces would induce that Power to come to terms upon the disputed points in her policy in Italy. This, however, is not so. That Provisional Governments have been established in Florence, Carrara, and Massa, is not of itself a matter of vast importance; that the inhabitants of Rome are in an effervescent, if not in an insurgent state, is scarcely an addition to the ordinary Italian difficulties; but when we read that Prussia has resolved upon putting her remaining corps d'armée in readiness to march, we *see very grave cause to fear that the peace of Europe is about very gravely there events appear from the last messages from Paris and the latest advices from St. Petersburg.* That Prussia has cause for the precaution we cannot doubt when we find that in Russia every observation is about to be abandoned, upon her Emperor's declaration that which Europe only knows that it has been concerted with France and was considered in accord.

The Menace of War—Defensive Position of the Belligerents.

From the London Times, May 2.

In the obscurity which clouds all intelligence from the seat of war, we can hardly do better than furnish our readers with some preliminary knowledge of the extent and features of the scene, a proceeding which will be all the more acceptable as it admits of being made both simple and precise. Whether the war continued, be confined to those territories, is a very different question; but as long as it is limited by the boundaries now assigned to it, there can be no reason why the exact import of every telegram should not be immediately comprehended.

The Kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principal mass—in the centre, the ancient province of Savoy in the northwest, and the maritime *territory of Genoa* in the southeast, is not above 100 miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is conterminous along its entire length with France, its ally; but on the latter it is only partly conterminous with Austria, its enemy. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory and in the south the Duchy of Parma supply the border line, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about half of the entire length, to be formed by the territories of Austrian Lombardy. The line in question, as everybody is now aware, is constituted by the River Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore, through which that river flows, as the Rhone does through the Lake of Geneva. On the French side the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded in a general aspect as a broad piece of territory between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians the stream, and the distance between them, as we have said, was about 100 miles.

The features of Piedmont itself, however, deserve particular attention, as they are regulating the present distribution of the contending forces. Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the River Po, and the division of the country thus effected corresponds very nearly with the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma; so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian Kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrians—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side all is mountainous, and the whole space is filled with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurian Apennines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Casale and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, perhaps some 70,000 men, leaving the plains of the North comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities *the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the* river as the French at Brianzon did from the mountains; and a line drawn from one of these points to the other would pass through the common mark of both armies—the Royal city of Turin. Turin, however, *is about as far again from Buffalora, where the* Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Susa, where the French halt on crossing the Alps, the distance being about 70 miles in the former case against 33 in the latter. But this inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for, whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach Susa by passing the Alps. In reality, the advantage of ground so far was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army before described. The French, as they descend upon Susa and push forward to Turin, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards the same point from Milan, and if this was all, and there were no Sardinians except in the capital, the shock of battle could be anticipated with great facility. Sooner or later—in fact, very soon indeed—the belligerents would meet, and an engagement on a large scale would ensue. It will be observed, however, from what we have said, that the Austrians in their advance across Piedmont from east to west would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its most fortunate. What the result of that would be, we cannot pretend to say, but we can see Tyrol, Indeed, is to Austria in the plains of Piedmont what Piedmont is to France in the plains of Lombardy. Whatever troops Austria can spare can be carried still further, for exactly as Germany lies in reserve behind the Tyrol so does a second *French force gather in strength behind the Apennines.* On the seaboard of these mountains stands Genoa, which, as France commands the sea, can be reached from Toulon with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadels to the south of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within fifty miles' distance.

The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy,—one directly facing them at Turin, and drawing daily reinforcements from the passes of the Alps; and another at Casale and Alessandria, flanking their march and receiving succors from a distinct base of operations at Genoa. By crossing their frontiers at this northern extremity, they have done, they might occupy the northern districts of Sardinia; or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the army of the Alps upon their right. They must, in short, advance in any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and, for simplicity's sake, we may consider these lines to be represented by the river Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named, be it understood, lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians in the north, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the south, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Susa to Turin, again, the distance is but 33 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 80 miles, of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about ten miles, and Vercelli but some twenty miles, from the Lombardy frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature, however, of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and, if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. It will not have escaped notice that the Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army, is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin, but this is a point on which we can hardly remain long in the dark. In the interval we can only be too sure that war, in so narrow a field, and between armies so powerful and so fiercely animated, will lose NONE of those horrors from which civilization revolts in despair.

The Austrian Declaration of War.

The subjoined manifesto, which appeared in the *Wiener Zeitung*, of April 29, was posted through the streets of the capital:

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

To My People:

I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts which for a series of years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my Crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point. By so doing I have fulfilled the painful but unavoidable duty of a Sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an omnipotent God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation. I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory. I encroached on no right which belongs to the Crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in all sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee. The blood which my army shed for the honor and right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace. The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity which increased from year to year, and perfidious agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take, in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well-meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the Royal Government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them, with the conditions which were necessary to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. My Government declared that no step on the part of my Government should be the pretext or the signal of a disturbance of the peace. I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war, should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptableness of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian Government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disband the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia.

I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind, filled with sorrow; but the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are jeopardized, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my people, which, being occupied with its internal development, gratefully enjoyed the continuance of peace. But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty. On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France,—who under futile pretexts interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula,—had set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia. The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is nominally aimed at by factions, but by Thrones. The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honor and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their Commander, send my martial greeting. With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a Sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

For God and fatherland!

Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna *on this 29th day of April, 1859.*

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, Friday, April 29.

The *Austrian Correspondence* gives an account of the pacific state of affairs, and states that the negotiations have failed because France at the last hour demanded the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, Austria had accepted the proposed mediation of England, but France refused it.

The *Austrian Correspondence* further mentions the entry of the French troops into Piedmont, which it declares to be a violation of neutral territory. The article goes on to state the recent occurrences in Florence, Carrara, and Massa, where Provisional Governments have been established, and concludes thus: "Austria, faithful to her mission in the political world, has drawn the sword to defend the rights which treaties have given her, and to maintain the independence of European States."

Vienna, Saturday, April 30.

Count Buol has forwarded circular notes to the foreign Governments, stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor.

The Counter Declaration of France.

The *Moniteur* of May 1st publishes the following most important document, addressed to all the diplomatic agents of the Emperor, dated the 30th of April:—

"Sir,—The communication which has been made, by order of His Imperial Majesty, to the Senate and to the Legislative Body, renders it needless for me to revert to incidents which have occupied public opinion for some weeks past, and have been the subject of my last dispatches. The gravity of the present state of affairs has reached a culminating point, and the *dénouement* before us will not, unhappily, be that which honest and persevering efforts have endeavored to obtain. In such a serious conjuncture it is a *great consolation to the Emperor's Government to be* able to submit without hesitation to the verdict of Europe the question as to on what Power the responsibility of events rests.

That the state of things in Italy was abnormal, that the discontent and secret agitation which resulted there from, constituted an inevitable crisis, and a general danger, which reason bade us avert by timely precaution, was understood equally by England, Prussia, and Russia, as well as by France. The unanimity of apprehensions immediately created the conformity of sentiments and measures. Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, the proposal of a Congress emanating from St. Petersburg, the support given by Prussia to these attempts at an arrangement, the eagerness of France to adhere to the combinations which followed each other up to the last moment; all these acts, in a word, emanated from the same inspiration—the sincere and lively desire to consolidate peace by no longer ignoring a difficulty which so evidently threatened to disturb it.

In this phase of the affair the Emperor's Government has had its share of initiative and action; but this share—I am particular in stating it—has always been connected with a collective labor. France simply offered her coöperation as a great European Power to settle amicably and honestly with the other Powers a question which—I do not deny it—aroused her sympathies; but in which she did not yet perceive particular duties to fulfill or urgent interests to defend. The day upon which the Vienna Cabinet had promised, by a solemn declaration, not to commence hostilities, it seemed itself to anticipate the attitude which any aggressive act against Piedmont would cause the Government of the Emperor to assume.

Such an assurance, by giving time to the mediation of the Powers to exert itself, allowed us to hope for the early meeting of the Congress. In fact, England had just settled, with the assent of France, Prussia and Russia, the last conditions for the meeting of that assembly where the place which justice and reason assigned to the Italian States was granted to them. Sardinia, on her part, adhered to the principle of a simultaneous and previous disarmament of all the Powers which, for some time past, had increased their military strength. To these tokens of peace the Vienna Cabinet suddenly opposes an act which, to characterize it as it deserves, is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Thus Austria destroys alone, and with intent, the earnest labors of England, seconded so honestly by Russia and Prussia, facilitated with so much moderation by France. Not only does she exclude Sardinia from the Congress, she summons her, under penalty of coercion, to disarm without any conditions within three days.

A large military force is displayed at the same time on the banks of the Ticino, and, to say the truth, it is in the midst of an advancing army that the Austrian Commander-in-Chief awaits the reply of the Turin Cabinet.

You are aware, Sir, of the impression produced at London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg by the untimely and fatal resolution of the Vienna Cabinet. The astonishment and disapproval of the three Powers was displayed as a protest which public opinion has echoed throughout all Europe.

If England, Prussia, and Russia, by the step they hastened to take, have been able to relieve their moral responsibilities and to satisfy the exactions of their offended dignity, the Government of the Emperor—actuated, however, by analogous considerations—had to mark its attitude more distinctly, and other obligations were imposed upon it. Nothing modifies the solidarity which was established at the commencement between us and the mediating Powers; the question remains at bottom the same, but we have too much confidence in the intentions of which those Powers have given us such striking proofs, to fear for a moment that they should misunderstand the sense of the policy which ancient traditions and imperious necessities of geographical position so naturally indicate to us.

France, since half a century, has never pretended to exercise an interested influence in Italy, and it is not she, assuredly, who can be accused of having attempted to arouse the remembrance of ancient struggles and historical rivalities. All that she has hitherto asked for, and treaties agree with her wishes, is that the States of the (Italian) Peninsula should live for themselves and manage their own affairs at home as well as in their foreign relations. I am not aware that a different view is taken at London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg than at Paris; however it may be, circumstances have placed Austria towards the various Powers of Italy in a position unanimously judged as preponderating.

Sardinia alone has hitherto escaped an influence which, by general consent, has changed in an important portion of Europe the balance of power which it was attempted to establish. In respect to the rest of Italy this fact was very grave; but, whatever were our private sentiments, it might suffice for us, knowing the opinions of the other Cabinets, to point out to them the evil to correct.

So much reserve, when Sardinia is concerned, would be to forget our most essential interests. It is not only the conformation of the ground which, on this side, commands one of the frontiers of France, the passes of the Alps are not in our hands, and it is most important for us that the key should be kept at Turin, and at Turin only. French considerations, but which are also European considerations, seem to us to respect the rights and of the legitimate influence of the Powers will continue to serve as a guide to their sentiments relations—those considerations, I say, do not allow the Emperor's Government to hesitate upon the line of policy it ought to follow when a State so considerable as Austria uses threatening language towards Piedmont, and openly prepares to dictate laws to it. This obligation acquires additional force from the refusal of Austria to discuss before acting. We do not wish at any price to find ourselves face to face with an accomplished fact, and it is such a fact which the Government of the Emperor is resolved to prevent. It is not, therefore, an offensive attitude, it is a measure of defence which we are now adopting.

Ancient remembrances, community of origin, a recent alliance of the Sovereign houses unite us to Sardinia. These are natural reasons for sympathy, which we fully appreciate, but which, perhaps, would not suffice to decide us. What distinctly points out our path is the permanent and hereditary interest of France, the absolute impossibility for the Emperor's Government to remain a mere spectator of the blow which would establish at the foot of the Alps a country to the wishes of a friendly nation and to the wish of its sovereign, a state of things which would subject the whole of Italy to a foreign influence.

His Imperial Majesty, strictly faithful to the words which he pronounced when the French people recalled him to the throne of the chief of his dynasty, is not animated by any personal ambition or desire of conquest. It is not long since the Emperor gave a proof, in a European crisis, that moderation was the soul of his policy. That moderation will preside over all his designs, and, while shielding the interests which Providence has intrusted to him, His Majesty has no idea, you may most positively assert it, of separating his views from those of his allies. Far from the Government, referring to the incidents which have marked the negotiations of the preceding weeks, entertains the firm hope that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will continue to persevere in an attitude which, by uniting by a moral bond the policy of the two countries, will allow the Cabinets of Paris and of London to give mutual explanations without reserve, and to combine, according to eventualities, an *entente* destined to preserve the Continent from the effects of a struggle which may arise at one of its extremities.

Russia, we are perfectly convinced of it, will be always ready to direct her efforts to the same end. As regards Prussia, the impartial and, at the same time, conciliating spirit of which she has given proof since the commencement of the crisis is a sure guarantee of her inclination to neglect nothing to circumscribe the question.

We sincerely hope that the other Powers which form the German Confederation will not allow themselves to be led astray by the remembrances of a different epoch. France can only behold with sorrow the excitement which has seized upon some States of Germany. She does not understand how that great country, ordinarily so calm and so patriotically imbued with the knowledge of its strength, should fancy its safety menaced by events the theatre of which must remain far from its territory.

The Emperor's Government is therefore prone to believe that the statesmen of Germany will soon admit that it depends a great deal upon themselves to contribute to limit the extent and the duration of a war which France, if she has to take part in it, will at least the consciousness of not having provoked.

I request you, Sir, to point out the considerations *developed in this dispatch in your next interview with* M. ——, and to leave him a copy. The clear language in which I now express myself to the Emperor's orders, and *which implies His Majesty's wish* to give to the other Cabinets every possible guarantee *to bring them to a true appreciation of the situation*, and reassure them, in so much as they are concerned as to the consequences, makes it difficult for me to suppose that the Government of —— will not receive these explanations with a confidence equal to that *which dictated them.* I am, &c.,

WALEWSKI."

The Proclamation of the King of Sardinia.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Victor Emmanuel to his troops:

"Soldiers!—Austria, who is increasing her armies on our frontier, and threatens to invade our territory because here liberty reigns with order,—because, not might, but concord and affection between the People and the Sovereign here govern the State,—because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo,—Austria dares to ask us, who are only armed in self-defence, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency.

That insulting demand received the reply it deserved. I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that you will take an insult to your King and to your nation as an insult to yourselves.

[illegible]

I will lead you. We have made each other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion in the heat of battle, when, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

I am sure that on the field of honor and of glory you will maintain, even add to, your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noted battles, who were your brethren-in-arms on the Tchernaya, and whom Napoleon III., who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote, sends generously to our assistance in numerous battalions.

March, then, confident in victory, and twine new laurels round your flag, that tricolor under the folds of which the *élite* of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle-cry.

Turin, April 27. VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Sardinian Circular to the Italian People.

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Count Cavour, to Italy. The substance is as follows:

"Austria, who boasts of her love for peace, attacks us by refusing to submit to a European Congress. She violates the promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon those brave volunteers who have thronged from every part of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I intrust the cares of Government to my well-loved cousin and draw my sword.

Side by side with our soldiers will fight for liberty and justice those valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally. People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont because she maintained the cause of our common country in the councils of Europe, and because she was not insensible to your groans of anguish. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she never respected. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may conscientiously fulfil the oath I took upon my father's grave.

Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy."

The State of Italy.

REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY AND IN PARMA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Wednesday, April 27.

Florence has this day been the scene of a Drama hitherto perhaps unknown in the world—a bloodless revolution. A week since the throne of the Grand Duke seemed no more insecure than that of most Italian potentates in times of popular commotion; for the last few days, however, the excitement has been gradually rising among all classes, buraing to know the course the Grand Duke intended to pursue in the now inevitable struggle. The procrastination of the Court has vastly increased this feeling, and, though a week since a declaration of neutrality might possibly have checked for the moment the passions of the people, it was felt throughout yesterday that nothing short of an immediate decision in favor of Piedmont could prevent a popular demonstration, which could have but one issue. General Ferrari, the head of the Tuscan forces, yesterday sent in his resignation, while bands of soldiers and citizens paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs and mingling the names of Victor Emmanuel and Italian independence. Throughout the day emissaries of the National party might be seen posting up addresses to the citizens in the most public manner, urging them to throw off the yoke of Austria and rise in behalf of Italian independence. At an early hour this morning the people (to the number of 20,000) assembled

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF TEN STAR OF EMPIRE MEN MORE

$1,400,000 IN SPECIE.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. Cary, arrived here on Saturday morning from Aspinwall on the 6th and Panama the 8th inst., the latest advices from the Isthmus are to the 7th inst. The Panama Railroad Company's office at Aspinwall was open for the transportation of specie on the 6th inst. The Californian mails and specie shipments of April 5th, per steamship *Golden Gate*, arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., in 21 days. The mail steamship *Sonora* was at Panama on the 8th inst., 21 days from San Francisco, and was to leave on the 9th inst. for San Francisco.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, Capt. Schenck, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Capt. Farrand, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Capt. Pope, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. Hollins, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Capt. Hunter, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Preble*, Capt. Gansevoort, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Wyoming*, Capt. Kennon, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Constellation*, Capt. Dornin, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Capt. Lee, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, Capt. Pearson, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*, Capt. Ringgold, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. Pope, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Fredonia*, Capt. Hudson, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saranac*, Capt. Pendergrast, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Capt. Stevens, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Merrimac*, Capt. Turner, sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. for Panama.

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DRY GOODS.

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SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

Have just received a full line of

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES,

which will be found

VERY CHEAP.

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No. 26 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.

We invite attention to our

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of

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and other novelties in

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Linen Sheetings, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c.

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Ladies' Hemstitching done in the best manner, at No. 25 Canal-st., up stairs.

Mrs. M. A. DOWNEY

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of three European steamers at this port on Saturday and Sunday, we have intelligence to the 1st inst., inclusive. The Austrian troops passed the Ticino on the 29th ult., and the war may be considered fairly commenced. The Austrian ultimatum was rejected by Victor Emanuel, and the Austrians crossed the river at Vigevano, and marched on Turin. The Sardinian army fell back on Novara, and the Austrians occupied Mortara, Vigevano, Pavia, and Lodi. The Austrian army is said to number 200,000 men, and the Sardinian army 100,000. The Austrians are said to be in full force on the Sardinian frontier, and the Sardinians have concentrated their forces at Novara, Casale, and Alessandria. The Austrians have crossed the Po at Valenza, and are marching on Alessandria. The Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Casale, and the Austrians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Valenza. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Piacenza, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Chivasso. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Stradella, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Voghera. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Pavia, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Vercelli. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Mortara, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Novara. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Alessandria, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Casale. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Valenza, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Vercelli. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Stradella, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Voghera. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Pavia, and the Sardinians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Mortara. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Novara. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Vercelli. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Casale. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Valenza. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Stradella. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Voghera. The Austrians have also destroyed the railroad bridge at Pavia. The Austrians have also

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Flight of Way Rebels—Montezuma Territory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 15.

Official dispatches from Vera Cruz report that Mr. McLane has arranged the basis of a treaty, by which we secure the right of way, from some point on the Rio Grande or the United States may select, to Guaymas; also, from Tehuantepec, to any point on the Gulf of California we may designate. The neutrality of the Tehuantepec route is to be secured. It is not believed that Gen. Scott has issued any orders for the steppage of the United States mails.

The Count de Sartorgo took his departure this afternoon, but will remain a few days in Baltimore before proceeding to New-York, where he will be joined by his family, who are now in Massachusetts.

The interesting of the Times on the impropriety of sending our troops anywhere at this crisis seems quite universal in official circles, although it is not true that such action was contemplated.

Two hundred and thirty Knight Templars from Boston leave for Richmond to-morrow. They express themselves highly pleased with their reception and visit to the Federal City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

The War Department has designated the following stations for schools for artillery practice: Forts Ridgely, Randall and Leavenworth in the Department of the West, and Fort Vancouver, in Oregon. The following officers have been appointed Inspectors: Brevet-Colonel Morris, of the Department of the West; Brevet-Colonel Hannay, of California and Oregon, and Brevet-Colonel Harvey Brown, of the Department of the East and Texas.

Lieutenants Alexander and Prentiss have been detached from the command of the steamers Potomac and Watertown.

Lieut. C. P. Wessells has been ordered to the steamer Arrogantic.

The following Engineers have been ordered to the Fort Jackson: Chief, Lieut. Farney; First Assistant, Brevet-Major Mitchell; Assistants, Kennett and Houston; Third Assistants, Rose, Kavenagh and Hall.

Commissary Cosgrove entered upon his duties of the Indian Bureau yesterday.

The Sir Henry and St. John's Encampment of Knights Templars, from Boston and Providence, arrived here this afternoon, and stopped at the National Hotel to-night. They visited the President, Secretary Cass, Commissioner Powers, Major Dessaure and others. They leave for Richmond on Monday morning.

Shipwreck, Loss of Life, &c.

St. John, N. B., Saturday, May 14.

The agent of the New-York Associated Press at Cape Race, with his assistants and news boat fully equipped for service at that point, left this city to-day, and will doubtless be in order for efficient service on and after Monday next. The arrangements of the Press are far more reliable than they have ever been before, and there is good reason to expect that every steamer, putting, day or night, within reasonable distance of Cape Race light house, will be boarded by the Associated's news boat, all the arrangements being under the immediate supervision of Mr. Parsel, for many years past the efficient manager of the news-boat establishment of the Association at Sandy Hook.

Steamer from Santa Fe and Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 14.

The Santa Fé mail of the 25th ult. has reached Independence. Three overland mails by the Central route are missing.

Advices from Pike's Peak are discouraging, but there is no falling off in the emigration.

The Case of the Lottery Dealers.

THIRD DAY.

Albany, Wednesday, May 11—P. M.

There has been no evidence given in to-day in the case of the State vs. Samuel Swan. Sergeant Barney was called, but the Judge ruled him out. He did not testify. It was stated, however, that the defendants would prove by him the origin of the prosecution; that it was instigated by R. Parkin & Co., and that Mayor Tiemann and another New-York man (whose designation were merely the cat's paws of R. Parkin & Co.

The case was submitted to the jury.

The Hon. Robert Toombs, Thomas W. Miller, Edward J. Walker, A. D. Lockrake, and the Hon. A. W. Stephens, made long speeches in favor of Swan. The Attorney-General, Wm. R. McLane, for the State. The latter is now speaking.

The counsel for defence principally argued that the Sparta Academy Lottery grant was a franchise that could be sold, aliened, and conveyed, and that if Swan & Co., were guilty of a crime in managing a lottery under the grant which they purchased from the Trustees of the Sparta Academy, then the Trustees, who conveyed the grant, were guilty of a fraud. The State, which received a bonus fee of $1,000 per annum from Swan & Co., was a party to theorime, as well as the corporate authorities of Augusta, Ga., that also received a bonus fee from Swan & Co.

It appeared from the speeches that the buried lottery projects of the past were resurrected—that all the old schools, universities, colleges, Masonic halls in the land had been built by lotteries. The greatest and best men in the land had sanctioned them.

The presiding Judge appears to be very hostile to lotteries, and if his charge to the Jury is anything like some of his rulings so far in the case, I look for a scorching charge.

Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, May 15.

The Hon. Thomas H. Hoey has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Seventh District. In accepting the nomination he maintained the right of the South to take her property to the territories under the Dred Scott decision, but declared that he was against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect Slavery.

Burning of Two Steamers.

St. Louis, Sunday, May 15.

The steamers *Monongahela* and *Edinburgh*, moored on the Illinois shore opposite this city, caught fire and burned to the water's edge, at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss $30,000, which is insured in Pittsburg offices. There was no freight on either boat.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Boston, Sunday, May 15—9:30 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool on Wednesday the 4th inst., and fully due.

The Propeller Curlew Sunk.

Providence, Sunday, May 15.

The propeller *Curlew* from New-York for Providence sunke some of her pipes about 8 o'clock this morning off Point Judith, which caused her to leak so that she sunk in eight fathoms water. Her deck load, consisting of cotton and merchandise, floated off and was picked up by passing vessels. No lives were lost.

Affray in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sunday, May 15.

An affray occurred on Saturday night in the southern section of Baltimore. It originated in a house of disrepute at a late hour, and members of one rowdy club assaulted another with pistols. A young man named Augustus Tyler, was shot in the hip and also in the arm; three others were slightly wounded, who are considered in a dangerous condition.

Anti-Catholic Majority in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Friday, May 13.

The elections have resulted in the defeat of the Catholics—Roman, or Conservative Party. The Liberals will have probably a majority of nine in Parliament. Five of the present Executive Councillors have been defeated.

Fatal Accident.

Hartford, Saturday, May 14.

Mr. John Trumbower, hardware merchant and a prominent citizen of this City, was instantly killed this morning, falling from his horse.

Sailing of the North Britain.

Quebec, Saturday, May 14.

The *North Britain* sailed for Liverpool at 11 A. M. to-day, with 222 passengers.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE HAVANA MARKETS—MORE SLAVE-CARGOES LANDED.

United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, C. Mayo, commander, New-Orleans, May 7, for New-York, via Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 9th, and sailed on the P. M. of same day, having just arrived Saturday morning. The Philadelphia landed and transhipped 80 passengers at Havana, and took 120 passengers and a full cargo for New-York. United States Mail steamship Georgia, A. F. Comstock, commander, sailed at Ha-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Liberal Troops—Resignations of Miramon's Ministers—Manifesto from Juarez and Melano—English Intervention Talked in Tuxtla.

By way of Havana we receive files of Mexican papers, brought by the Empire steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 30th ult.

We have thus supplied with details of intelligence ten days later than were furnished by our last budget of journals and correspondence. Still later news, however, has reached us by telegraph from the Tuxtepec at New Orleans.

The troops from Nuevo Leon, had united with those from the state of Tamaulipas, and were advancing in the support of Zamacona, before the capital.

The Liberal forces, under their occupation of San Luis Potosi, had recognized Senor Romulo Diaz de la Vega, Governor of the State. Col. Vega had been left in command of the city.

It is rumored from Mexico, says the *Progreso*, that in consequence of the massacre at Tacubaya, Senor Castillo had resigned his post as Minister of War. It is also stated that Ganzon Saavedra, Minister of the Interior, has resigned upon the same ground.

On the 30th of the 26th ult, the *Progreso* publishes a circular from the Minister of Foreign Relations, in the Cabinet of Juarez, in which the protest issued at Mexico by the Government in that capital, in regard to Mr. McLane's recent act of recognition, is replied to at length. The document is accompanied with a manifesto from Mr. McLane himself, in regard to the same subject. Mr. McLane bases his action upon the fact that the greater part of the Republic was in the hands of the Liberals.

Under the caption of "European Intervention," the *Progreso* says it is reliably informed that Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Mexico has resolved to collect, at Vera Cruz, the amount of damages suffered in the interior by British subjects; that his determination had been communicated to the fleet at Sacrificios; and that the sailing of the remainder of the French squadron had been accordingly postponed.

Files of Yucatan papers received from Merida, to April 23, apprise us of the general success of the Whites in their wars upon the Indians. Several battles had been fought, in which the latter were beaten.

The *Constitucional*, of the 28th ult., states that on the morning of that day the rancheria, commanded by one Pino, numbering 200 men, attacked Tekax, and were only repulsed after three hours' hard fighting, and a severe loss upon both sides.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 14.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '86	102½	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	73½
11,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	200	do	73⅝
2,000	Virginia 6s	96	100	do	73⅝
20,000	do	96⅛	200	do	73⅝
5,000	do	96⅛	200	do	73⅝
5,000	do	96⅛	100	do	73⅝
1,000	Mo. State 6s	94½	200	do	73⅝
61,000	do	94½	200	do	73⅝
500	Cal. State 7s bds.	94	100	do	73
1,000	Erie R 1st m. bds.	91½	50	do	73⅝
7,000	Erie R 6th m. bd.	41½	100	do	73
3,000	do	41⅝	50	do	73⅛
2,000	do	42⅛	100	do	73⅛
1,000	do	42	100	do	73⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 2 m.	87	400	do	73⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 3dm.	75	400	do	73⅛
10,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	90½	100	do	73⅛
10,000	R. R. & A. R. 7s	62	100	do	73⅛
1,000	Merchants' Ex. 6s	100	100	do	73⅛
60	Pac. M. S. Co.	68	200	do	73⅛
20	do	68½	51	200	do	73⅛
20	do	68½	100	73⅛
10	do	68½	100	do	73⅛
100	do	68⅝	100	do	73⅛
100	do	68⅝	100	do	73⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R'way	21⅜	100	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	87½
200	do	21⅜	200	do	87½
400	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	68	100	do	87½
200	do	68	100	do	87½
400	do	68⅛	100	do	87½
200	do	68⅛	100	do	87½
400	do	68⅛	100	do	87½
200	do	68⅛	100	do	87½
200	do	68⅛	100	do	87½
200

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Office to
NO. 39 WALL-ST.

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of nearly $10,000, they continue their business on favorable conditions, on terms which compare with those of other responsible institutions.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

VANTINE, READ & DENNIS have removed to NO. 60 WALL-ST., Manhattan Bank Building, next door to their former office, in the Mechanics' Bank Building.

REMOVAL.

VANTINE, READ & DENNIS have removed to NO. 60 WALL-ST., Manhattan Bank Building, next door to their former office, in the Mechanics' Bank Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, IN A HACK FROM COURT-HOUSE TO 10 PARK-PLACE, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK containing papers and memorandums. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 10 Park-place, or at the Tribune Office.

WILLARD, WOOD & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 40 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16, 1865.

EUGENIA DIXON,
Removed to No. 10 Union-sq., near Fifth-av.
Receives calls as usual.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—VARIOUS brands of superior Domestic Ales, in pints and quarts, for sale by the case or dozen, at the Wine and Liquor Store of JOHN E. SUTTAN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, containing from 100 to 200 acres, with a good house and barn, and well watered, situated within 50 miles of the City Hall, New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., "FARM," Box No. 5,128 Tribune Office.

FARMS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, containing from 100 to 300 acres, in a good state of cultivation, and well watered, situated within 50 miles of the City Hall, New-York. Address "FARMER," Box No. 5,128 Tribune Office.

WANTED—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, within 50 miles of New-York, with a good house and barn, and well watered

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 68 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the condition of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages $1,183,363 67
Loans on Collaterals 37,491 67
Premium Notes 84,136 00
Cash in Bank 84,136 00
Cash in Office 84,136 00
Total $1,421,491 67

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Outstanding Policies $1,183,363 67
Reserve for Unearned Premiums 37,491 67
Reserve for Re-insurance 84,136 00
Reserve for Taxes 84,136 00
Reserve for Interest 84,136 00
Total $1,421,491 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death and en-
dowments $111,136 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies 37,491 67
Paid for Annuities 84,136 00
Paid for Taxes 84,136 00
Paid for Agents' Commissions 84,136 00
Paid for Home Office 84,136 00
Paid for Medical Examin-
ations, Printing and Sta-
tionery, Rent, &c. 84,136 00
Total $1,421,491 67

INCREASE DURING THE QUARTER.

Total Premiums $84,136 00
Total Interest 84,136 00
Total $1,421,491 67
Less paid for claims for 1851, and 1852 ..... 37,491 67
Leaves net Surplus $1,183,363 67

Amount of Capital Stock paid in $1,183,363 67
Amount of Capital Stock not paid in 37,491 67
Total Capital Stock $1,421,491 67

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERIC S. WINSTON, LOUIS MORRISON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, W. ALTON JONES,
WM. BOOKER, RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EDWARD HOLBROOK,
JOHN H. EATON, GARDNER D. BOOCOCK,
ISAAC GRAHAM PRATT, EZRA WHEELER,
ALFRED EDWARDS, HENRY A. SMITH,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HALLAM BLAKE,
WM. T. SONTAG, MILLARD FILLMORE.

HENRY D. SMITH, President.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.
WM. T. SONTAG, Secretary.
WM. A. GRAHAM, Actuary.

Office, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

W. L. GRAVES,
No. 2 HILL,
(LATE LEE,)
Manufacturer of
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
No. 2 Hill, (late Lee,) corner of Beekman-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm of W. L. GRAVES & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 2 HILL, (late LEE,) corner of Beekman-st.

W. L. GRAVES,
W. H. HILL,
JAMES LEE.

New-York, May 1, 1852.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of W. L. GRAVES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts at No. 2 HILL, (late LEE,) corner Beekman-st.

W. L. GRAVES,
JAMES LEE.

New-York, May 1, 1852.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, No. 2 HILL, (late LEE,) corner Beekman-st., by the undersigned, who will be thankful for a continuance of the favors of the late firm.

W. H. HILL.

New-York, May 1, 1852.

Mr. CHARLES BRIDGES and Mr. FLOWERING CLARK are authorized to sign my name per pro. in my absence.

No. 39 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SIDNEY BROOKE,
THEODORE DEHON,
SIDNEY BROOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA DEHON.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1852.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SIDNEY BROOKE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business, and have taken the premises No. 39 Wall-st., near Broadway, recently occupied by Theodore Dehon & Co., as their place of business.

SIDNEY BROOKE,
THEODORE DEHON,
PHILADELPHIA DEHON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME in business, as a general partner, JOHN H. BOOREMAN, late of the firm of JOHN H. BOOREMAN & CO., and the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. BOOREMAN & CO. at the old stand, No. 2 Burling-slip.

JOHN H. BOOREMAN.

New-York, May 1, 1852.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of JOHN H. BOOREMAN & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business heretofore carried on by JOHN H. BOOREMAN, at No. 2 Burling-slip.

JOHN H. BOOREMAN,
JOHN H. BOOREMAN, Jr.

New-York, May 1, 1852.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm of SIDNEY BROOKE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business, and have taken the premises No. 39 Wall-st., near Broadway, recently occupied by Theodore Dehon & Co., as their place of business.

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SIDNEY BROOKE,
THEODORE DEHON,
PHILADELPHIA DEHON.

New-York, May 15, 1852.

ADDITION SALES.

By JOSEPH HOWARTH, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 15, AT 12 o'clock, at the Office, Astor House, corner of Vesey-st. and Broadway,
THE GOLD MEDALS
OF THE
GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851,
Together with the Models, Dies, &c.
Also, the Copyright of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition.
Catalogues may be had at the Office.

By JOSEPH HOWARTH, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY—

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 16.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 51, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,